Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace paragraphs 0043 and 0131 with the following amended paragraphs:

[0043] In other specific aspects of the method of the present invention, the prostheses are selectively deployed to ~~transverse~~ traverse desired lengths of the vasculature or other body lumen. The covered length can be controlled in either or both of two ways. First, when the delivery device has the ability to sever the linearized element, the treating physician can control the length of the prostheses by simply starting at a first target location, deploying the prostheses as described above (optionally with control of pitch in a helical prostheses), and severing the prostheses from the delivery device when a desired end location has been reached.

[0131] Referring now to ~~Fig. 320~~ Fig. 20, the stent delivery catheter 310 comprises a catheter body 312 having a proximal end 314 and a distal end 316. The catheter body 312 is formed from a conventional catheter material, such as a natural or synthetic polymer, such as silicone rubber, polyethylene, polyvinylchloride, polyurethane, polyester, polytetrafluoroethylene, nylon, and the like. The body may be formed as a composite having one or more reinforcement layers incorporated within a polymeric shell in order to enhance strength, flexibility, and toughness. For intravascular use, the catheter body will typically have a length in the range from 40 cm to 150 cm, usually being between 40 cm and 120 cm for peripheral blood vessels and between 110 cm and 150 cm for coronary arteries. The outer diameter of the catheter body may vary depending on the intended use, typically being between 3 French and 15 French, usually from 5 French to 9 French (one French = 0.33 mm).